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Hongkong, 8th March, 1909. [a33]

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Hongkong, 21st July, 1908. [1019]

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Hongkong, 17th April, 1907. [415]

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Hongkong 1st April, 1908. [46]

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Major-General R. G. BROADWOOD, C.B.

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Race being rowed at 1 P.M. after which Tiffin

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Launches following the races must keep stern

of the Umpire's launch in order not to interfere

with competing crews.

HEDLEY G. WHITE,

Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 13th March, 1908. [465]

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Hongkong, 18th March, 1909. [47]

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[a42]

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Hongkong, 24th July, 1905. [a230]

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Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [a44]

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A thoroughly First-Class and Up-to-Date Hotel.

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MODERATE RATES.

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Hongkong, 5th October, 1908. [a43]

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For Terms, apply to

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[a196]

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Telegraphic address: "VICTORIA, SHAMHEEN."

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Hongkong, 12th February, 1909.

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ONLY communications relating to the news column should be addressed to THE EDITOR. Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of paper only.

No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

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LONDON OFFICE: 134, FLEET STREET, EC

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MARCH 18TH 1909.

SIR JOHN ANDERSON, the Governor of the Straits Settlements is in agreement with Sir FREDERICK LUGARD, the Governor of Hongkong, when he claims that it is obvious that, to give effect to what is the settled policy of His Majesty's Government, the steady and progressive encouragement of opium smoking, the Government of the Colony must retain a free hand for the adoption of restrictive measures as the need for them becomes apparent and the opportunity arises. But the two Governors disagree as to the means best adapted to secure that course. Sir FREDERICK LUGARD says that beyond doubt the creation of a monopoly in Chinese hands is the most effective method conceivable for controlling the smuggling, sale and use of opium in the Colony of Hongkong. Sir JOHN ANDERSON endorses the proposal of the Straits Commissioners that the Government monopoly of the preparation and distribution of opium should be substituted for the existing Farm system. The main objections, he says, taken by the witnesses to the existing system are the lack of adequate supervision over the revenue officers of the Farm, and the supposed efforts of the Farmers to encourage the use of opium. With regard to the latter objection the Governor in a despatch to the Secretary of State says there is no evidence whatever to support it, and His Excellency regards the first objection as marking an exaggerated "To His Excellency's mind

the main objection is that what the Farm is let for three years the conditions as regards opium smoking are fixed for that period, and any action on the part of the Government to discourage the use of opium immediately gives rise to an exaggerated claim for compensation for the Farmers. Sir FREDERICK LUGARD in the able Memorandum which we reproduced a few days ago, set forth many strong reasons for his opinion that the Farm is to be preferred to a Government régime, and these reasons are as applicable to the Straits Settlements as they are to Hongkong. The fact that the retail price of opium in both places is very much higher than it is in China naturally encourages smuggling, and Sir FREDERICK LUGARD is entirely convincing when he says that in a free port, having no Customs Preventive Service it would be impossible to check the smuggling of raw or prepared opium as effectively as the Farmer can do when his own pecuniary interests are involved. A monopoly by Government has been tried in Hongkong and "resulted in a decrease in the receipts in the second year to less than half those of the first year, due to the impossibility of coping with the smuggling and illicit preparation of opium. The revenue lost by Government was therefore so much additional profit to the smuggler, instead of going to the farmer who provides the preventive service, and to the Government which uses its profits for the maintenance of Police, Sanitation, Education, &c. There are other objections to a Government monopoly which Sir FREDERICK LUGARD mentions. It is more likely to tend to venality and corruption of subordinate officials; the Government would incur the odium of the search for opium, which is now made by the Farmer's excise officers, and the use of spies and informers both to check smuggling and to detect boiling of opium, should, when possible be avoided by a Government on any extended scale. It must be allowed that all these are very sound objections to the Government monopoly of the preparation and distribution of opium, and are worth consideration by our neighbours in the Straits Settlements, if any choice between a Farm and a Government monopoly remains after the expiry of the Farmer's present contract. It is possible that neither in the Straits Settlements nor in Hongkong will any choice be possible, for, as we have before suggested, the reduced supplies and increasing restrictions may make the business far too precarious for the farmer. Sir JOHN ANDERSON in his despatch to the Secretary of State, when forwarding the Report of the Straits Commission, expressed the hope, that when on the termination of the present farm the Colonial Government is in a position to take further steps towards discouraging the use of opium, "the resulting loss of revenue will be followed by a corresponding reduction of our Military Contribution." His Majesty's Government has not yet made known its intentions in this respect to the Government of the Straits Settlements, but they are not likely to promise one Colony more than has been promised the other. Parliament is to be asked to grant Hongkong "a substantial contribution" towards the loss of revenue incurred in carrying out the policy of the Imperial Government. No doubt a similar promise will be given to Singapore and the Federated Malay States. If we may believe the statement attributed by H.E. TANG SHAO YI to Mr. BAKER, the Finance Minister of India, that country can do without the revenue it derives from Opium; else there would be another heavy claim on the Imperial exchequer for compensation. It is perfectly clear from the wording of the EARL OF CREWE's despatch that the Government does not contemplate a grant to the Colony of Hongkong which will fully correspond to the loss of revenue incurred in carrying out the opium policy of His Majesty's Government. The Straits Times, advises that no steps for the establishment of a Régie system should be taken in that Colony until the Government has clearly intimated in what manner and to what extent it is prepared to assist the Colony throughout the inevitable financial embarrassments which will arise if the revenue from opium is seriously diminished. But the difficulty is that it is practically impossible to say in advance what loss will be incurred if Government monopoly is substituted for a Farm, but it would be more satisfactory to both Colonies if the Government could promise to make up the whole loss or some definite proportion of it.

Yesterday was St. Patrick's Day, and loyal Irishmen sported the green and "drowned the shamrock."

A Chinese bankrupt at the Supreme Court yesterday described himself as a dealer in "marine delicacies." The delinquent he subsequently explained were sharks' fins.

Mr. J. H. Scott, partner of the late Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, has returned to Hongkong after a tour in North China.

Twenty desperadoes arrived by the s.s. Lightning from Singapore on Tuesday, another batch of twenty-four being landed from the same port by the s.s. Hong Wan yesterday.

We learn from a Shanghai contemporary that among the ladies of the Settlement fencing seems to have grown in favour recently. For a few months past a school of ladies has been hard at work with the foils, and towards the end of the month they will give a public exhibition of their prowess.

A native appeared before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistrate's yesterday on charges of having a quantity of prepared opium in his possession, and of preparing opium. A fine of \$300 was imposed, the alternative being four months' imprisonment.

The Police have begun a crusade against the night hawk who infest the highways at night. Yesterday two European women who were interfering with passers-by were charged before Mr. J. R. Wood with behaving in a disorderly manner. They were each fined \$20, the alternative being seven days' imprisonment.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge, with thanks, the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—

Schmidt & Co.	.....	\$25
J. Wheeler	.....	10
F. Fumatsu	.....	10
P. K. Kwok & Co.	.....	5
Ah Ying & Co.	.....	5

Mr. Liang Yun Yih, who is described as the manager of the proposed Canton-Macao Railway affairs, recently had an interview with the President of the Board of Posts and Communications at Peking in the course of which he stated that the line could be commenced as soon as the agreement between China and Portugal regarding the line is cancelled.

A native went alongside a cargo boat in the harbour on Tuesday to the delivery of some goods. While there a second cargo boat master ordered him to shove off. Because he refused the master of the latter boat struck him with a boat-hook. At the Magistrate's yesterday Mr. J. H. Kemp found a charge of assault proved, and imposed a fine of \$10.

The China Gazette understands that a scheme backed by a powerful group of Jewish financiers in London, has been formulated to build battleships, cruisers and torpedo craft for China to the value of \$25,000,000, the cost of each vessel when launched to be covered by a loan issued in London at 4 per cent. for 35 years, plus a sinking fund of 14 per cent. each issue to stand by itself, and to be only secured by the general guarantee of the Chinese Government, which at the end of 25 years would have a navy free of cost—(and incidentally many years out of date).

A Chinese thief was caught red-handed yesterday in Queen's Road Central by Detective Sergeant Torrett. While standing near the New Traveller's Hotel this officer was attracted by an exclamation, and turned in time to see a coolie snatching an ear pick from a woman's hair. When he laid hands on the thief he attempted to throw the stolen article away unobserved, but was unsuccessful. Twelve months' hard labour, fourteen strokes of the birch and three hours' stocks was the sentence imposed by Mr. J. H. Kemp.

The N. Y. K. Australian Liner Nikko Maru which arrived here yesterday morning reports that on the eve of leaving Nagasaki a female child was born on board to Mr & Mrs (Christopher) Hughes, passengers destined to Singapore, and the child was fittingly named, Elizabeth Nikko Hughes. Both mother and child are doing well, and the passengers and officers of the ship have subscribed to present Miss Nikko with a silver mug, together with a knife and fork and a napkin ring in token of her first start in this world on board the Nikko Maru under the most favourable auspices.

The Y.M.C.A. Parliamentary Debating Society with representatives from the Union Church Literary Club had a debate on Tuesday night on the motion "That the action of the self-governing colonies in excluding Asiatics does not meet with our approval." Messrs. Joughin, F. Browne, Annett, and Wells supported the motion, and Capt. Brown, Messrs. Cubey, Nairn, and Lowry spoke against it. The advocates of the motion argued that the exclusion retarded the development of countries where there were large tracts of unoccupied land, and those who took the opposite view contended that the admission of Asiatics would reduce the standard of living. Mr. Burnett presided. The motion was lost.

DIVIDENDS.

Messrs. Shaw, Tomes & Co., Hongkong agents of the Yangtze Insurance Association are in receipt of a telegram from Shanghai stating that the Directors will recommend at the forthcoming General Meeting a dividend of 25 per cent.

The report of the Peking Electric Company Limited for the past year showed an available balance of Taels 13,781. Of this Taels 8,219 has been written off installation; Taels 3,800 has been absorbed by a dividend of 2 per cent., and after payment of auditors' fees Taels 1,613 are carried forward to new account.

The Imperial Hotel Peking has paid a dividend of 8 per cent. for the past year.

TELEGRAMS.

[Protected by the Telegraphic Message Copyright Ordinance, 1894.]

[“DAILY PRESS” EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

THE TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

Tokyo, March 17th.

The Toyo Kisen Kaisha have not paid a dividend.

The loss for the half year is Yen 800,000.

[REUTERS' SERVICE TO THE “HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.”]

THE BRITISH NAVY ESTIMATES.

LONDON, March 16th.

The House of Commons was crowded with distinguished "strangers" this afternoon, including H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, when the Rt. Hon. Mr. McKenna, First Lord of the Admiralty, introduced the Navy Estimates.

The safety of the country, he said, must be the paramount concern of the Government, but the Government has to face the difficulty of not knowing the rate at which German construction was proceeding. The construction of extra Dreadnoughts would depend upon that information, for Great Britain could not risk falling behind in Dreadnoughts.

Mr. Balfour, leader of the Opposition, said the condition of the Navy was a national danger. Great Britain in December 1910 would have only 10 Dreadnoughts while Germany would probably have 13, and in 1912 she would have at 25 to our 20—at least 21 to our 20.

LONDON, March 17th.

In the course of further debate on the Naval Estimates, the Rt. Hon. Mr. Asquith, the Premier, said he was glad to state that recent developments tended to improved Anglo-German relations. He regretted that Germany had made clear that an arrangement for a mutual reduction of programmes was impossible. Germany was enormously developing her constructional equipment. We no longer had an advantage in speed in building.

The Government learned that in the Autumn four of the ships of Germany's 1909-10 programme were already under construction. It was that grave unexpected development which induced the Government to submit different proposals. He thought these circumstances would rouse the nation to think twice before refusing the power asked.

THE CHINA EMERGENCY COMMITTEE.

LONDON, March 17th.

The Lord Mayor of London presided over a meeting of the China Emergency Committee at which speeches were made by Sir Robert Hart, Dr. Scott Liddett, and the American Ambassador. The Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London wrote regretting their absence and sympathising with the movement.

AUSTRIA AND SERBIA.

LONDON, March 16th.

Austria, who regards the last Serbian note as evasive and almost impertinent, will answer demanding specific promises of peaceful intentions.

[FROM THE “CHUNG KOO SAN FO.”]

EX-VICEEROY SHUM HONOURED.

PEKING, March 17th.

The Peking Government has sent another telegram to Tsen Chen Hsuen, late Viceroy of Canton, to proceed to Peking at once in order to take up his appointment as Grand Councillor.

ANOTHER PROMOTION.

PEKING, March 17th.

His Excellency Shih Liang, the newly appointed Viceroy of the Manchurian Provinces, will be also appointed to the Grand Council.

SUPREME COURT.

Wednesday, 17th March.

IN BANKRUPTCY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE (SIR F. PIGGOTT).

ALLEGED CONTEMPT OF COURT.

Re Kwong Yat Cheong. This was an application for the reclusion of a receiving order. Mr. S. Dixon (from the office of Mr. R. Harding) appeared in support of the application and stated that all the creditors had consented.

The Official Receiver said he had not had an opportunity of considering this.

His Lordship said it had better stand over and he would make an order in chambers on hearing the Official Receiver's report.

The Official Receiver said he wished to call attention to this case, the debtor having failed to attend the two meetings of creditors although served with notices. Neither had he filed his statement of affairs. He had already committed contempt of court twice.

Mr. Dixon—The reason was that it was being in process of being settled.

The Official Receiver—It is practically defying the Court.

Mr. Grist—I appear for a number of creditors and I have no doubt that the man will be ready and willing to come to court. The matter has been in course of settlement ever since it started. There are no creditors, everyone of these creditors is a partner, and it is a matter of arrangement between the partners and the firm.

His Lordship—It does not exempt him from attending.

Mr. Grist—I don't think he understood.

The Official Receiver—Oh Yes. He was served with notices in English and Chinese. It is impossible for me to carry on the duties of Official Receiver if I am defied like that.

The case was adjourned.

ADJUDICATED BANKRUPT.

Re D. D. Captain, public examination.

Debtor, in reply to questions by the Official Receiver, said he was proprietor of the business of D. R. Captain and Company, wine and provision dealers. He started in January, 1905, having bought the business for \$1,000, \$5,000 of which was paid in advance. The remainder was to be paid by monthly instalments of \$250. He took in a partner named Cooper who paid \$3000 for his half share. Debtor was manager of the business before he bought it. It was making \$800 or \$900 a year. The business mostly credit. He attributed his insolvency to an assistant having embezzled \$3,000 and to other losses in business. At the end of last year he discovered he was insolvent. He could not get any more advances then. He sold most of his wine to the American girls. There was only a small profit on each case. His personal expenses were \$40, \$50 or \$100 a month. He occasionally sent money home. It was not a fact that he had lived extravagantly.

Mr. P. M. Hodgson (from the office of Messrs. Evans and Harston), who appeared on behalf of Messrs. Shevan, Tomes & Co., questioned debtor as to what he had done with the stock for which he had paid \$12,000 and which he now estimated at \$4,000. Debtor could not explain.

Mr. F. Dixon said it was accounted for by the fact that in the statement of affairs there were \$8,000 book debts.

Mr. Grist suggested that the examination should be adjourned.

Mr. F. Dixon asked that the debtor should be adjudicated bankrupt, as the Official Receiver wished to be in a position to dispose of the business as a going concern.

The other parties present, consenting, this was agreed to.

MR. GOMPERTZ PROMOTED.

Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz, who has been acting as Puisne Judge at the Supreme Court, for almost a year, has been appointed Puisne Judge.

The new judge is well known in the colony and his appointment will occasion much gratification among his many friends. He certainly deserves his promotion, as he has a long and honourable record of service in the colonies.

Mr. Henry Hessey Johnston Gompertz, B.A. Oxon, barrister-at-law, came out to the East in 1890 when he was appointed cadet. He arrived in Singapore at the end of that year and was attached to the Colonial Secretary's office. Two years later he was sent to Swatow to study Tie-Chun, and in 1894 he was appointed Assistant Protector of Chinese at Penang and also Acting Third Magistrate. Having in the interval passed in Cantonese he was in 1896 appointed acting deputy registrar in the Supreme Court of Penang. He next, qualified in Hok-kien and was again Assistant Protector of Chinese and was several times acting as district magistrate in 1897, in which year he was appointed Assistant Registrar-General in Hongkong. Subsequently he was acting police magistrate, Assistant Colonial Secretary and Clerk of Council, President of the Land Court, acting Attorney General, and finally acting Puisne Judge and Chairman of the Squatters' Board.

The bill to restore the Philippine lottery as it was conducted under the Spanish regime for the purpose of securing revenue has been introduced into the Philippine Assembly. The bill provides that the lottery shall exist for at least five years and that its income shall be equal to the revenue collected now under the land tax.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The T.G.M. str. *Prins Ludwig* which left here on the 13th inst. at 11 a.m., arrived at Shanghai on the 16th inst. at 6 p.m.

The P.M. str. *Siberia* which left here on the 16th ultimo, arrived at San Francisco on the 15th inst.

The T.K.K. str. *Tenyo Maru* left Yokohama on the 17th instant, and may be expected here on or about the 24th inst.

The C.P.R. str. *Glenfary* arrived Shanghai at 11.30 a.m. on the 17th inst., and leave again at 9 a.m. Friday for Hongkong where she is due to arrive at 9 a.m. on Monday the 22nd inst.

CORRESPONDENCE.

HONGKONG REGATTA.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE “HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.”]

Hongkong, 17th March 1909.

SIR—I have read with much interest the letter by “Fair Sport” which appeared in the columns of your valuable paper and must say that his out-spoken criticisms are endorsed by a large number of sportsmen in Hongkong.

I conscientiously believe that rowers should be placed on even terms, thus giving all an equal chance of according a victory. Moreover, in fairness to them, a good opportunity will be afforded spectators of witnessing a competition of prowess when all things are equal.

At one of the meetings of the Hongkong Regatta Committee held recently, it was proposed and carried by a majority of 7 to 1, so I believe, that all four-oared events at the forthcoming Regatta be competed in the same class of boats. The decision was received with much interest by all broadminded sportsmen and endorsed by them as affording the one opportunity for competition upon terms of equality.

The decision which called forth such favourable comments was reversed at a subsequent meeting when some of the members of the Committee were not present. It looks as if the subsequent decision, which overrules the popular original finding, is to hold good.

With your permission I would like to ask the sporting public to judge for themselves if it is fair play to accord the chance to one class rowing on a far superior boat when such a boat is only owned by one rowing club in the colony and available to its members only, practically thus penalising the members of the other clubs?

An inferior and much heavier boat, all of the same design, is owned by all the three other clubs. As the majority of the Clubs own the heavier boats, why not compete in them as at first decided?

It should be a governing principle in sport as in business that the majority should receive the maximum consideration. In other words, the greatest good to the maximum number.

I have myself entered a crew for the Junior Fours on the understanding that competitors would all be placed on even terms, but had reluctantly to withdraw upon the second decision of the Hongkong Regatta Committee being unofficially announced.

Last the purport of my letter be misunderstood by the officials of the rowing clubs concerned, allow me to add that I was prompted to approach you for the hospitality of your columns, in the most friendly spirit to the organising body of the Regatta, with the view of securing the success which the meeting undoubtedly deserves but would unquestionably fail to obtain were an unpopular decision allowed to hold good at the expense of enthusiasm waning in the sporting event which should be looked forward to with considerable interest.—Yours, &c.,

J. A. SELAVISA ALVES.

“A LITTLE KNOWLEDGE.”

A correspondent in Hoan, the *Daily News* says, vouchers for the accuracy of the following incident: A well-to-do Chinese had the misfortune to swallow the gold filling of his newly stopped teeth, and was considerably alarmed, as he was convinced that the gold would poison him. One of China's new scholars informed him that sulphuric acid dissolved gold and recommended him to take some. He did. It is not stated our contemporary adds whether the scholar attended the funeral.

GERMAN WORKERS' LOT.

NO SLIMS OR MISERY FOUND BY BRITISH LABOUR M.P.S.

The report of Mr. Shackleton, Mr. Steadman, Mr. Thorne, and Mr. Bowerman, the Labour M.P.s who visited Berlin, Leipzig, Dresden, and Frankfurt-on-Main to inquire into State insurance against accident, sickness, invalidity, and old age, was issued last month. It says: “The absence of slums in the manufacturing quarters of the towns visited and elsewhere was noticeable. It can be said that nowhere did the deputation see any quarter that could be classified under the heading ‘slum.’ The cleanliness prevailing was also remarkable. No beggars, feeble or emaciated men tatters and rags, were encountered in the streets.”

“Hundreds upon hundreds of unemployed were seen by the deputation, but they seemed to lack that dejection and absolute misery that unfortunately is so frequently met with in the streets of English towns.”

Workmen throughout Germany do not complain of any compulsory deductions being made by their employers from their wages for the purpose of workmen's insurances. The contributions in the case of invalidity and old-age pensions are payable weekly—half by the employer and half by the workman. The State assistance consists of a fixed addition of £2 10s. to every pension payable. The introduction of the State insurance has in no way exercised an injurious effect upon the trade unions of the country.

“The deputation was much impressed by the excellence of the entire system of labour bazaar, and it must be obvious that institutions of this kind prevent the unemployed from sinking down to the lowest rung of the social scale, besides aiding them from spending their very last penny in the public-house for the sake of obtaining company and sympathy from unfortunate colleagues.”

THE VISITING WARSHIPS.

BANQUET TO THE OFFICERS AT THE HONGKONG CLUB.

Last night, Rear-Admiral Harber and the Officers of the Philippine Squadron, together with Admiral Perrin and the Officers of the French warships now in the harbour, were entertained at dinner at the Hongkong Club. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., presided over a large gathering which included H.E. the Governor, Admiral Sir Hedworth Lambton, and upwards of one hundred and fifty gentlemen representing the Services and the civil community.

After the banquet the Chairman submitted the toasts of the King, the President of the United States and the President of the French Republic, the Band playing a few bars of the national anthems of each country. Mr. T. F. Hough in proposing the toast of "The Guests" recalled the fact that when it was known that the American Battleship Fleet was starting on their stupendous undertaking of a voyage round the world, Hongkong at once cabled an invitation to the Fleet to visit the port, and though it was accepted, for some reason not known that arrangement was subsequently altered. They had now, however, the pleasure of welcoming the Third Squadron of the United States Pacific Fleet. He was confident that he expressed the feelings of every member of the community when he held out to them the right hand of fellowship and tendered them the heartiest and most cordial of all possible welcomes—(Applause.) They were also honoured that night by the presence of representatives of the French Fleet, in Admiral Perrin and his officers. History teemed with incidents in which the Anglo-Saxons and the French had co-operated and they were able to hold out to them the hand of friendship as friends. Then they also had the presence of officers of His Most Faithful Majesty the King of Portugal—the descendants of those Portuguese to whom we owed so much in days gone by and for the charts of this coast which we are now using. Referring to the officers of the U. S. Fleet, the speaker referred to the co-operation of the American troops in the Boxer troubles in North China when the 9th Regiment of the United States Infantry so gallantly distinguished itself. When they saw the flower of manhood standing shoulder to shoulder in the cause of duty on the field of battle, why should they not stand together in the peaceful walks of life?—(Applause.)

Rear Admiral HARBER, in acknowledging the toast, said he was exceedingly pleased to be present to receive with his officers the hospitality of their hosts to whom he wished to tender his heartfelt thanks. The Admiral entered into some interesting reminiscences of his connection with the U.S. Navy, and went on to say that it was his privilege to meet again in this port English officers as he had done when visiting Hongkong thirty-seven years ago. It was his proud boast when he entered the room to say that he was the man with the earliest acquaintance with the colony, but he had learned that the honour did not belong to him, as Sir Paul Chater could claim to have been here before him. He again thanked every one for their courtesy and kindness and trusted they might all meet more frequently.

Admiral PERBIN replied on behalf of the French visitors. Speaking in French he referred to the well known hospitality of Hongkong and in graceful terms, tendered his most cordial thanks for the reception accorded to himself and his officers.

Dr. AMOS P. WILDER, the Consul General for United States, proposed the toast of "The Colony" in a speech of which every sentence in the first half was punctuated with hearty laughter, while the sentiments so eloquently expressed in the latter half evoked frequent applause. He said:—When Mr. Hough the unprovoked, unofficial dictator of this Colony, asked me to tell the visitors about Hongkong, I hesitated. I intimated that I was a shy man, and he merely smiled. For some reason a Britisher will never give an American credit for modesty. The Committee on Decorations were trying to ascertain what is the American national flower. We haven't one yet, but it will probably be the timid violet as soon as Burbank grows one as big as an umbrella. Our fellow citizens of Mr. May's nationality wanted the nation to adopt the potato. The omelette was declined, and then the usual rioting in the streets began. But I did not tell Mr. Hough the real reason why I hesitated. The fact is it is never fair to put an American up in a public place, to ask him to cross his heart and to say what he thinks of the English, especially if they be Scotch. An American tourist once asked me if I found the Chinese interesting. I told him not half so interesting as the Scotch. My wife is Scotch and I can see the ball mark of Scotch logic and precision on my children. When I tell them that God made them, they want me to prove it. The girls, although in the old stage, have love affairs already, and the boys have gathered in all the marbles in the neighbourhood. I went to a party the other night where they played a game. Each person was given a pencil and paper and a lady played 25 times on the piano; the point was to identify them. Twenty-three of them were Scotch tunes and one was something about bleeding with a man named Wallace. I could name only one tune: that was "America." It was ruled out by "God save the King." I stood it patiently until the lady at the piano turned round and said "Mr. Wilder, you don't seem to

be very musical." There's a glorious self-satisfaction about Mr. Hough's race that I admire. You remember the Scotchman who had three sons of whom he was very proud—one a lawyer, one a doctor, and one a minister. He was telling an old covey about it one day. He said "If I had known that I was to be the father of three such fine boys—a doctor, a lawyer, and a minister, I'd never had Jannie McCook for a wife." It is always difficult to address a British audience except in the most general terms. If you say anything nice about the English, the Irishmen don't like it; and if you say anything nice about the Irish your conscience bothers you. It isn't necessary to say anything nice about the Irish; they take care of themselves. When I go to England, Devon is the only county I go to. Mr. Shelton Hooper tells me that when I have seen that I won't want to see anything else. I told that to a man of Kent and he said that was true if I got discouraged early in the game. But gentlemen of the Visiting Squadron, it is my function to tell you something of this Colony. It is headed by one of nature's noblemen. Sam Johnson said of Edmund Burke that he was such a man that if you met him as a stranger under a shed to escape the rain, no word being said, you would know you were in the presence of a great man. So if you took the Governor of this Colony, stripped him of his titles, his decorations, the rewards of his grateful Sovereign; if you did not know he was an Empire builder, and had written as well as made history; that he carries wounds earned in Africa in putting down slavery and in enforcing law and order; if you dropped this unsupported man on an American prairie or in the crowded Bowery, there is not one of our people, even the children in his modesty, his common sense, his frankness, and his manly quality, wearing the white flower of a blameless life—the greatest of human orders, numbering men of every nation and of the unvisited islands of the sea—the unbadged order of kind, strenuous, honest, manhood. Hongkong is an island eleven miles long and you will think it is eleven miles high if you walk up on a warm day. The city is built on the lines of a stone wall 4 feet high and 6 feet thick. When the builder was asked why he built his wall so, he replied that if the wall was blown down, it would be higher than it was before. The British Admiral walks to the Peak every day. Theodore Roosevelt would appreciate the vigorous ways the mental alertness and the glowing human quality in our friend Sir Hedworth, and I trust they may meet. The Admiral may lack the intense consuming absorption of Mr. Roosevelt in the issue of the moment. Mr. Roosevelt's young son says that this enthusiasm is so great that when his father is at a wedding, he thinks he's the bride, and when he goes to a funeral he imagines himself the corpse. (Laughter.) Hongkong's strong points are the scenery, the bathing parties, Sir Paul Chater's collection of old porcelain, the nearness of Hongkong to Manila, the fog, and the excellence of the consular service. I list the fog as an advantage, for without it we should be short of a favourite topic of conversation. Hongkong is owned by the English, run by the Irish and financed by the Scotch—all except the hotels which are supported by American tourists. Queen's Road leads my fellow-Americans with No. 2 Jade and Swatow drawn work; they go to the races, drop their dollars at Macao and visit the Execution ground at Canton. When they reach America they write books saying the Chinese hate the missionaries and that it is a shame that the American Consuls on the China Coast should be chosen from broken-down politicians who wear celluloid collars and eat with their knives. To the globe-trotter Hongkong seems a strange godless land—there is much to be done here—but one gets fonder of it, kind hearts are everywhere; and where may one find life so rich in interests, so stimulating, so full of possibilities? In Hongkong one can study the British people: Their solid quality is shown in roads, reservoirs, docks, homes carved into the granite hill. The tram line has been running 20 years without fatality. They take from seven to ten years to put up a public building, but it will be standing when your posterity come a century hence. What a commerce is here—an average of 60 steamers ever in the port; sometimes 20 coming and going in a day. It is estimated that the annual value of the freights is \$250,000,000. There is absolute freedom here; you may drink yourself to death, as many do, or you may drink on sainthood. There is no tariff; the streets present the most polyglot show of nations in the world. Speech is free and the Britisher speaks out man to man. Joint stock companies print their annual statements and tell the worst on the theory that light is better than darkness. Every shareholder is at liberty to abuse the directors in the newspapers. The Briton is the greatest grumbler in the world. It is his way of getting things done. When I first came I was depressed. I was convinced by what I heard on the tram that the Empire was falling to pieces, and that unless the present government fell, all was lost. It was only when I took a hand myself in pointing out the way to run the empire that I found my mistake. The Briton throws rocks at statesmen while he lives—so they will be at hand to make a monument when he is dead. The Britisher is unemotional and avoids extravagances. The day after the typhoon of September 19, 1906, which wrecked some thirty steamers and drowned some 10,000 people within a few miles of this hall, I dropped into one of the departments on business, and the man behind the desk casually remarked: "It was quite a blow we had yesterday." The debris was cleaned up, clarity was boundless and the community went forward. The Britisher loves a lord because he suggests the throne, but no one is exempt from his brief characterization. "He's

a good sort" or "He's a rotter" and rarely does he err in his judgment. The Britisher loves sincerity above all else; he despises cant to such an extent that he misses many good things lest they be not real. He is direct in speech, looks for the heart of the thing and has a native good sense that protects him from imposition. He is a difficult man to whom to sell a gold brick. Hongkong fronts on China. It is not the British idea to touch the life of the native on many sides as is our Philippine policy, and Americans hope to teach England some things in colonization in a decade more. The Chinese make the British rich and in return the British give them the law and order and justice, education and uplift that ever flourish where the Union Jack flies. The Chinese appreciate the benefits of residence in Hongkong, and no one can measure the suggestions in honest government which the Chinese take to the mainland to make them restless with "squeeze," favoritism, and inefficiency. I have come to have great respect for the commercial integrity of the British people: their wholesome home life, for the manliness of their men, the respect shown by children for their parents—and as for the ladies—you have but to follow the rule of Sir Christopher Wren's monument and to look about. Follow Americans, you are on historic ground this night. The United States opened Japan to the world, but it was the English people who in the early days with infinite sacrifice and appalling hardship and dauntless patience and courage lay siege to the dead conservatism, the ignorant, conceited and the fierce opposition with which the Chinese people resisted the foreigner until finally the gates were thrown down. It is a story of peril, violence and tragedy on land and sea. War, typhoon and corroding disease ravaged these pioneers, but chosen youth of the British Isles forever sprang to fill the vacant places. Those who sought to trade were humiliated, way-laid and repulsed, and those who carried truth to the abodes of cruelty were shamefully slain. The tokens of that awful struggle are all about you. You may read them on shaft and tablet in the streets and on the walls of churches and in the cemeteries of these coast ports; Happy Valley and Stanley are rich in the dust of those who died in the unending struggle of China to keep out civilization; and the coast waters are strewn with the bones of Englishmen who sailed away from the homeland they loved and never returned. It is not strange that Britons love this bit of their dominion planted on the mountain side, which they found a pirate-infested rock and have made Gibraltar over-looking the greatest of our mortal perils of the world and the door-benefits to hundreds of millions of people. It is not strange the word "Hongkong" is a Britisher's word. The Imperial Concept, into these parts they poured their life blood; here they asserted the pluck and endurance of their great race; the spot kind memories of heroism and diplomacy, of commercial aspiration; of the successful effort to uplift a race. And we are not the only beneficiaries of this blood-bought port; we may enjoy its security and opportunity. Hongkong is a place of many barriers and exclusions while many states devise barriers and exclusions and all may come and enjoy and go without restraint. As you go to your ships to-night your eyes will turn back and marvel at the high of the city on the mountain side. For miles they twinkle along the water front, and far, up they scintillate until the lamps made by us lose themselves in the stars set by the mighty. Riding safely in the harbour each contributing a light are thousands of craft, ranging from proud steamships down to remote parties, the tiny skills on which Chinese families under British protection sleep after the day's toil. To the north, in the dark, mighty, eternal skyline of stars, mystic, potential China just now stirring, awakening from her sleep of centuries to the dawn of civilization. Far to the East and West lighthouses flashing warning and cheer to the sea. But again your eyes will seek the coast side and the fascination of the light glow and throb and burn and seem to spit for you the secret of her charm. Note you here sought to read the message of lights of Hongkong. For sixty years ago of men coming and going have spelled us into them. To some with evil purposes they have spoken the avenging word of the British Empire. Little children clapped their hands with glee at the very sound of the word; the streets were filled with eager youth fresh from the fire translated them into ambition, power and old men going home to die have carved their life story in the flickering show and higher up for the light that shall be dimmed. Lovers have fancied and charmed names in the tracery of the light and how many have sailed away, their hearts full with ecstasy for the living glow many have watched the lights anywhere lost in the distance, their eyes wet with tears for the dead left behind, that will they mean to you to-night, there—men of the sea, America's ones trained by the Republic for the defence of the motherland? Some of you surviving proved your courage in war for and in the defence of the weak. Believe me I have lived with these British men of years—who has been taken into the been permitted to share their joys and with them in their sorrows—believe me I have seen these people, broken for you so splendidly, covers the warmest faithful of hearts—that the blood which Washington and Lincoln and which I veins calls us to acquit ourselves like Britons and true as in the days of old who

were themselves Scotch or Irish or Welsh or English; and that for you the lights of Hongkong read clear to-night these words "Great Britain and America—one then, one now, please God, one for ever." (Prolonged applause.) His Excellency the Governor said:—This night it devolves this evening to reply to the toast of "The Colony" although there are many who by their longer residence and many greater experience, especially my friend Sir Paul Chater, are better fitted to reply to this toast. Still I think perhaps on second thoughts that this might not be correct. You know of the oft quoted couplet of Burns:—
Oh, wad some power the Giftie gie us
The see ourselves as others see us.
Those who have lived a great part of their lives in this colony may perhaps not be able to bring that independent criticism and that appreciation which those who have been in other lands for many years, endeavouring to serve their country, can bring to the task in speaking on behalf of this colony. I put it to you who are visitors here—I speak in an excess of modesty—that you have never seen so beautiful a place in the world as Hongkong excepting always your own native lands (Applause.) You will no doubt have travelled up to the Peak on the tramway—it is an unalloyed joy to have a very useful one, excepting when it interferes with the prolongation of a festive evening. You have looked down on the harbour of Hongkong where the flags of all nations float over vast vessels and innumerable junks assembled in the friendly rivalry of commerce. You will have looked out on the other side of the expanse of Pacific Ocean studded with innumerable islands between which junks with sails spread look like butterflies on the water; and that view is the same as it has been for two thousand years when we had not started in the race of civilization. Fifty years ago, to quote a well known description, Hongkong was a barren rock infested by pirates. To-day it is a centre of industry infested by sugar factories, docks and tramways. You will probably agree that the pirate was perhaps the more picturesque; but we prefer the tramway. We welcome our visitors this evening to Hongkong and hope they will carry with them friendly and pleasant recollections of ourselves. We hold out to them the right hand of fellowship and good will, and hope we are succeeding in showing how cordially we welcome them; but it is not for us to judge. Our principal guests this evening belong to that great tradition which advances in the forefront of progress in this twentieth century, a nation whose population probably embraces the greatest number of white races that exists under any single flag on territory undivided by seas. In recent years the United States has taken under its protection the islands of the Philippines and have thus become close neighbours of ours. I hope the intercourse between us both in business and pleasure will increase rapidly from year to year. In business I think there is room for a large and mutually beneficial expansion of our relations, and I shall always do my utmost to promote that object. In pleasure, I have recently had experience of your world-famous hospitality when our representatives visited your port. I trust that will be an annual event and that you will send over teams to us to compete in sports on our own grounds. I find it difficult sometimes, gentlemen, when I meet American officers and gentlemen to realize that we do not live under the same flag. Our common literature and similar way of looking on things, the frequent identity of names and surnames—all these are points of close relationship and sometimes we are tempted to think that we have the privilege of close relatives, a privilege of mutual frankness, and sometimes very frank criticism of each other. Personally I think that criticism is an acknowledgement—an unrecognised acknowledgement—of the close relations which exist between us; and long may it be before we substitute for it any system of punctilious courtesy or fear to express ourselves frankly to each other and explain our ideas exactly as we think them. We are also honoured this evening by the presence amongst us of a distinguished admiral and many officers of the French navy, whose nation is on terms of cordial friendship with our own. It is a nation whose glorious annals are unsurpassed by those of any nation in Europe, whose colonies march with our own in every quarter of the world, whose ideals in the treatment of subject races are identical with our own, a nation which I myself have always felt should be our natural friend. Its geographical position is closest to our own beloved island. It is a nation which has been foremost in bearing the white man's burden in Africa and other uncivilized places. We have also with us many Portuguese friends. Portugal is an ancient ally of our own. It led the van in the expansion eastward by the western nations. Her ancient colony of Macao was the first to be established in these seas, and I am glad to say it has maintained the traditional friendship with Hongkong which I trust may ever continue. I am afraid, gentlemen, I have drifted far from the toast to which I have been called upon to respond, but if I were to treat that toast too literally I should find it a very serious subject. It has its serious business aspect, and what the younger generation would call its serious aspects in sport and pleasure, but we are not here to discuss serious questions. I should not, however, omit to remind you that the bulk of the inhabitants of this colony are Chinese. They are a race with whom until the last two years I had not been brought

into personal contact. The more I do of them the more interesting I find them. They are a race industrious, intelligent and law-abiding, singularly generous in matters that pertain to the public weal, courteous and good mannered, and I should respond to the toast of the colony but lamely if I did not identify them with the welcome we accord to our visitors and our guests. (Applause.) The whole colony therefore join in welcoming our visitors and I, as their spokesman this evening, venture to hope that our relations will ever grow more cordial and mutually beneficial with our neighbours in the Philippines, with our neighbours in Saigon and with our old and closest neighbours at Macao. Before I resume my seat I would wish to express my grateful thanks,—yet I hardly know how to do it—to the gentleman who proposed this toast, and in doing so spoke of me in terms which I assure you I felt ashamed to hear because they were so vastly in advance of my deserts and so forgetful of my faults.—("No, No.")

LOCAL SPORT.

CRICKET NOTES.

The competition is now in its last stages and there are three teams running neck and neck for the shield. Civil Service is leading, Hongkong "B" second, and Hongkong "A" third. The leading teams have to play Telegraphs and the "B's" and should they win both will have the shield. "B" team have to play the "A's" twice, the Civils, and a few matches with teams out of the running. The "A" team will still have a chance should the Civils receive one more defeat. Summing up the prospects of the three leaders, Civils have the best chance, with "B" and "A" running close for secondary honours.

I noted with pleasure a suggestion put forward the other day for a junior cricket league and think the time is ripe for its introduction. With the present high standard of league cricket, teams like the Engineers and Police are shut out from any chance of gaining cricket honours and several other teams not entered in the League have seldom a chance of getting a game. I refer to Watson's, Dodwalls and second eleven of Kowloon, Civil Service, etc. If a league for junior cricket were arranged fixtures could be made for the season as is done in senior cricket instead of their having to wait for an off day as at present.

Last Saturday produced rather surprising results. Nobody was prepared to see the "A" team beaten so badly by the Civils. The explanation lies probably in the difference in the ground at the Happy Valley as compared to the Club's. Fowler had a day out at trundling, his average comparing very favourably with Mullineux and Maun. Fred who might have been expected to get wickets on a pitch like that at the valley. For the Civils the Bird and Brett combination was again successful. It remains to be seen how they will fare on the better pitch at the Club ground. It is rather a pity that Dick Hancock will not be here to play against the Civils on the 27th. The "B" can ill afford to lose him at the present juncture. Always a reliable bat, a level headed captain, he is probably their best bowler.

The "B" team beat Telegraphs easily, Wood being the only one for the side to make anything like a stand. For the winners Pearce scored another century and Harry Hancock a useful 50 odd.

Police won against Engineers, Edwards compiling another century. Langley also doing useful work with the willow.

Next Saturday's matches should result in a win for "B" team. "A" team and Kowloon, that is providing the Regents does not prove too strong a counter attraction.

UMPIRE.

FOOTBALL NOTES.

The event of the football season has been completed but it cannot be said that the conclusion was as satisfactory as it might have been. That the Buffs should have lost through a mistake on the part of one of their players is not the result that sportsmen could have wished and although the referee could not do other than award the penalty for the offence, it has to be admitted that the Buffs are deserving of sympathy.

Of course it is foolish to blame the referee, as some of the partisans of the soldiers do. Mr. Storrie had a difficult task to perform, and a thankless task, and it is the opinion of fair-minded spectators that his supervision of the game was thoroughly impartial. He showed a comprehensive knowledge of the rules and he interpreted them very satisfactorily. It was a surprise to many who have not followed the rules of the game to learn that an offence could be committed within the penalty area which did not involve a penalty kick, but the regrettable occurrence which gave such a sensational finish to a brilliant game did not unfortunately come within that category.

The win for the Bedford and the possession of the shield at last is the reward of long and arduous effort. Last year they almost had possession but lost to the Club and this season after fighting their way into the final they managed to secure the trophy. Well, good luck to them. The Buffs not only receive the medals as runners up but are likely to be the first holders of the Hongkong Daily Press Cup for the League winners, so that honours will be divided.

AWFUL AGONY OF ECZEMA ON FACE

And Head was Beyond Words—Suffered for Six Months—One Remedy After Another Failed—Even Medical Aid was Ineffective.

WAS CURED IN A MONTH BY CUTICURA REMEDIES

"My trouble started with itching on my face which became red and very painful and irritating. From there it went to my head and it is impossible for me to give any idea of the agony I went through during the six months that the eczema continued. I tried first one remedy and then another, only too glad to test anything that my friends suggested. Nothing seemed to be of the least good. I went to a doctor several times and his treatment was as ineffectual as the rest. I was almost in despair. One day I read of a similar case of eczema having been cured by the Cuticura Remedies, so I thought I would have at least one more try to get my head and face right. I bought the whole treatment (Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills) and persevered with it for a week. By that time the improvement was apparent to anyone and the relief felt was great. I continued to use Cuticura Remedies for about a month using two complete treatments, and I can tell you candidly and heartily that I was cured. From that time to have great faith in Cuticura for skin ailments, not only because of the great good it has done me, but because of the benefit I know has accrued from its use in other cases. My experience with other remedies for eczema, and I should think I tried them all, enables me to appreciate Cuticura to the full. Miss Maggie Hyatt, Baker, Kilkenny, Mayo, Feb. 13, 1907."

Sent to nearest depot for free Cuticura Book on Treatment of Skin Diseases.

The agonizing itching and burning of the skin, as in eczema, the frightful scaling, as in psoriasis, the loss of hair and crusting of scalp, as in scalded head—all demand a remedy of extraordinary virtue, one that actually penetrates to the seat of the trouble, and that cures. Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills are such a standard proven by testimonials of remarkable character when many remedies and even physicians have failed. One set is often sufficient. Cuticura Remedies are sold throughout the world. Depot: London, 27, Chancery Lane; Paris, 1, Rue de la Harpe; Australia, 1, Victoria Arcade; New York, 1, Broadway; San Francisco, 1, California Street; and all other cities.

54-1

The regrettable affair of Saturday proves the necessity, if such were needed, of a local governing authority to whom appeals could be made, though the decision which lost the game to the Buffs could not have been reversed. It would have been comforting however to the referee to know that his decision would have been upheld by the governing authority.

Another interesting final for Saturday, and as was the case last week the contestants represent the Army and the Navy. The R.E. and the King Alfred meet in the final of the Army and Navy Challenge shield, and the game should be a keen one, as the soldiers show a capacity for steady play once they settle down. The two have a good record in having administered the first reverse of the season to the Buffs.

The military teams are not taking part in any of the League matches on Saturday, the games for that day being limited to the meeting between the B.O.C. and the Y.M.C.A. and the meeting of the Naval Yard and the Lusitano.

REFEREE.

CIVIL SERVICE CLUB.

The Civil Service Club have had a good entry for the single, team, and single handicap competitions which will be commenced next month. Tennis competitions are also being inaugurated.

LUSITANO ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The Lusitano Club have arranged for an athletic sports meeting on Easter Monday, 2nd April. The programme embraces eighteen events, most of them flat races.

PROPOSED JUNIOR CRICKET LEAGUE.

A correspondent writes in support of the proposed junior cricket league. He suggests that the officials of the senior league should take the initial steps for calling a meeting to consider the matter and expresses the hope that clubs not in the existing league and the principals of the various schools will give their support to the proposition.

L. STRENGTH PLACE IN CHINA.

New York, February 3rd.

When the British steamship *Shimosa* leaves next week for the Far East she will carry away the remarkable cargo of 8,000 dead Chinamen. From all points this side of the Mississippi have been brought numbers of coffin Chinese and these have been assembled in a large warehouse in the Bush docks, South Brooklyn, to be placed aboard the *Shimosa*. It has been seven years since there has been a general shipment of Chinese dead from New York. The Chinese who die in the United States and who are anxious that their bones shall rest finally in China, pay a small sum to a society which looks after them when they can no longer look after themselves. When there are enough Chinese dead to make the shipment worth while, local undertakers dig up the coffins in all the Chinese burial places and send them sealed to New York. These gathered up west of the Mississippi are sent to San Francisco.

It is a part of the Chinese belief that in order to merit happiness in the future world their bones must repose in the land of their forefathers, and no Chinaman imbued with the faith ever leaves his native land without the intention of eventually returning, alive or dead.

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed **DAILY PRESS** only, and special business matter **THE MANAGER**.
Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.
Orders for extra copies of **DAILY PRESS** should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.
Telegraphic Address: **PRESS CODES: A.B.O.**
5th Ed-Liber's.
P.O. Box 33. Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE CHINA-BORNEO COMPANY, LTD.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE SIXTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, 5th Floor, Building, at Noon, on **MONDAY, the 5th April, 1909**, to receive a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1908, and the Report of the General Manager and Consulting Committee and to elect a Consulting Committee and Auditor.
The **TRANSFER BOOKS** of the Company will be **CLOSED** from the 22nd March to the 5th day April, both days inclusive.
J. WHEBLEY,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 18th March, 1909. [483]

TO LET.

NO. 10, KENNEDY ROAD - Unfurnished from 1st May Next. Electric Light installed.
Apply to—
X.
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 18th March, 1909. [434]

THE TIENSIN LIGHTER CO., LD.
LIGHTERAGE, TOWAGE, STEVEDORAGE, ETC.

The Company possesses a Fleet of Lighters and Tugs and is prepared to undertake the discharge of steamers, and lighterage between Taku Bar and Tientsin.
DOCK AND ENGINEERING YARD,
Tientsin.

Estimates for all Classes of ENGINEERING and FOUNDRY WORK, also for Docking and Painting Vessels given on application to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Managers.
Tientsin.
Hongkong, 18th March, 1909. [485]

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE
(WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT MALACCA COAST).
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK.
S.S. "DACRE CASTLE" About 20th Apr.
For Freight and further information, apply to
DODWELL & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 18th March, 1909. [1712]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

PROBATE JURISDICTION.
In the Goods of **WALTER FERGUSON STEVENSON** late of Westthorpe Hendon in the County of Middlesex England Merchant deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the COURT has by virtue of Section 58 of the Probate Ordinance, 1897, made an Order limiting the time for sending in Claims against the above estate to the 1st day of April, 1909.
All Creditors are accordingly hereby required to send their Claims to the Undersigned before that date.
Dated this 1st day of March, 1909.
JOHNSON STOKES & MASTER,
No. 8, Des Vaux Road Central,
Hongkong.
Solicitors for the Administrator.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

PROBATE JURISDICTION.
In the Goods of **JEAN HENRI FOUGERAT** late of Long Chow in the Province of Kwang Si in the Empire of France formerly of No. 57, Rue de la République of the Seine in the Republic of France Commissioner in the Imperial Maritime Customs deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the COURT has by virtue of Section 58 of the Probate Ordinance, 1897, made an Order limiting the time for sending in Claims against the above estate to the 1st day of April, 1909.
All Creditors are accordingly hereby required to send their Claims to the Undersigned before that date.
Dated this 2nd day of March, 1909.
JOHNSON STOKES & MASTER,
No. 8, Des Vaux Road Central,
Hongkong.
Solicitors for the Administrator.

ICE

WE HAVE MET THE CUT and are now Selling Ice from our Depot, Nos. 55 & 57, Des Vaux Road Central, for **HALF A CENT PER POUND.**
We have the **ONLY FACTORY IN HONGKONG** Manufacturing Ice from **DISTILLED WATER** and therefore we **GUARANTEE ITS PURITY.**

ORIENTAL BREWERY LTD.
Hongkong, 16th March, 1909. [474]

SUTTON'S SEEDS.
Special Selections for South China.
CHINA EXPRESS CO.
3, Duddell Street, Hongkong,
Shipping and Insurance Agents.
Hongkong, 22nd January, 1909. [50]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE FIFTEENTH HALF-YEARLY DRAWING OF SIXTY-FIVE DEBENTURES (1896) of the **HONGKONG CLUB**, Payable on **WEDNESDAY, the 31st March, 1909**, will be held at the **HONGKONG CLUB HOUSE** at 11 o'clock A.M. **TO-MORROW (FRIDAY), the 19th March, 1909.**
Borrowers of Debentures are invited to attend the Drawing.
By Order,
JAMES CRAIK,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 10th March, 1909. [446]



SANITARY BOARD OFFICE,
Hongkong.

TO THE OWNERS OF DOMESTIC BUILDINGS.

TAKE NOTICE that under No. 5 of the **DOMESTIC CLEANLINESS AND VENTILATION BYELAWS** (as amended), every domestic building or part of such building within the **WESTERN DIVISION** of the City of Victoria, occupied by more than one family, except those within the European Reservation or those parts of a domestic building used as a shop, Office or Godown, must be **CLEANSED AND LIMEWASHED THROUGHOUT** by the owners during the months of February and March.
N.B.—The word "throughout" used in this notice means that the houses should be lime-washed in respect of all the walls of each room, all cubicle partitions, stair casings and stair linings, all ceilings and the under-sides of roofs in main buildings, offices and servants' quarters and inclusive of verandahs. The back yard and must have its containing walls lime-washed up to the level of the first floor.
Carved, painted or polished woodwork in good condition, however, need not be lime-washed, but must be cleaned.
The Western Division of the City lies to the West of Tank Lane and Cleverly Street.
The Government Lime-washing Contractor is prepared to cleanse and lime-wash floors at the rate of \$1.00 per floor on application being made to the Secretary of the Sanitary Board.
A. GIBSON,
Secretary.
Dated this 1st day of March, 1909. [470]

NOTICE.

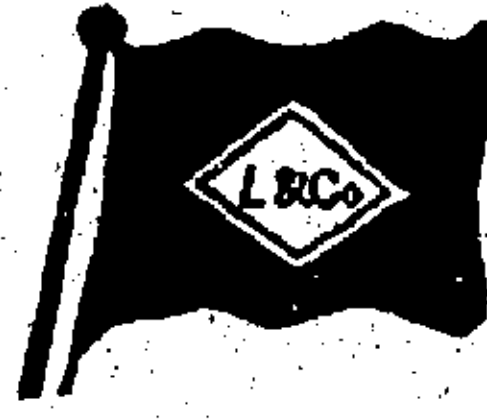
BY Mutual Agreement between the undersigned, the **Business heretofore carried on** by them at Canton under the style of **LEIGH & ORANGE** has been determined; all assets thereof will be realized and all debts paid by the undersigned **C. B. THOMAS** who will in future carry on the Business as an Architect and Civil Engineer at Canton aforesaid under his own name.
LEIGH & ORANGE,
C. B. THOMAS.
Hongkong, 17th March, 1909. [480]

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed **TRUSTEE OF THE CANTON CONDITION HOUSE COMPANY** by Order of **H.M. Supreme Court**, dated 11th February, 1909, **HEREBY GIVES NOTICE** that the following **LAND AND HOUSE PROPERTY** WILL BE **SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION** at Canton on 20th March, 1909, at 12 o'clock Noon, namely:
Lot 52 on the British Concession, Canton, measuring approximately 12,645 square feet, together with all Buildings erected on the said Lot, at a reserve price, based on the highest offer in writing, sealed or unsealed, submitted to the Trustee 24 hours prior to the Auction.
Terms.—Cash on completion of transfer of Lot to Purchaser.
H. H. FOX,
H. M. Acting Consul-General,
Trustee for the Canton Condition House Co.
Shamoon, 10th March, 1909. [459]

NOTICE.

WE, the Undersigned, a well-established Firm trading in Human Hair, beg to inform the Public that we have now opened an Office in Hongkong at 127, Des Vaux Road, (first floor). Hitherto our business was carried on at Ka Ying Choo and Canton, but in the interest of our Patrons, and in order to make ourselves more widely known to prospective purchasers in this part of China we have thought it advisable to open the above Office for the transaction of our Hongkong Business. We also desire to make known that the Goods supplied by us are of the best quality procurable and are subjected to a special process of cleaning and drying known only to ourselves.
To prevent imitation and fraud we have adopted a special **TRADE MARK** an illustration of which appears beneath.



LUN CHEONG & Co.,
127, Des Vaux Rd.
(first floor),
Hongkong.
[460]

DAVID CORSAIR & SON'S
MERCHANT NAVY
NAVY BOILED
LONG FLAX
RELIANCE CROWN
TARPAULING
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.
Sole Agents.
[574]

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Newspaper Advertising is the best of all publicity and the **"HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"** is the best medium in South China for Merchants and other business people who desire to reach the Purchasing Public.

PRINTING

Nothing creates such a good impression in business as the use of First Class Printing. Always select the best. It pays in the long run. The difference in cost between good and bad printing and material is not great.
THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" PRINTING WORKS.
turn out the Best Printing at Reasonable Prices. Let your Printing, Paper and Ink be as good as care and skill can make it.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-FIRST ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of the General Agents, King's Building, **TO-MORROW (FRIDAY), the 19th March, at Noon**, for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1908.
The **TRANSFER BOOKS** of the Company will be **CLOSED** from the 6th to the 19th March, both days inclusive.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 3rd March, 1909. [400]

LUZON SUGAR REFINING CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of the General Agents, King's Building, **TO-MORROW (FRIDAY), the 19th March, at 12.30 P.M.**, for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1908.
The **TRANSFER BOOKS** of the Company will be **CLOSED** from the 6th to the 19th March, both days inclusive.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 3rd March, 1909. [401]

AUCTION

FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.
(TO DISSOLVE A PARTNERSHIP)

On **SATURDAY,**
the 20th March, at 3 P.M., Opposite the City Hall,
THE following well-known Race Ponies:

"COXCOMB,"
13.0, Winner of the Spring Cup, Race Club Challenge Cup and Consolation Stakes Shanghai, 1906, Consolation Cup Shanghai Spring Meeting, 1907, Gymkhana Cup Hongkong Races, 1908, and many Races at Hongkong Gymkhana. Ran prominently at last Race Meeting.
"EARTHQUAKE,"
12.3, Winner of Pagoda Cup Shanghai, 1907, Champions Amoy, 1908, Victoria Stakes Hongkong, 1908 and many Races at Hongkong Gymkhana.
Terms.—As Usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 16th March, 1909. [47]

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on and after this Date, the Selling Price of Ice will be Reduced to **HALF A CENT** per pound.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.
Hongkong Ice Company, Ltd.
Hongkong, 11th March, 1909. [451]

FILM! FILM!!

KODAK FILM.

DEVELOPING AND PRINTING

SPECIALITY.

A TACK & CO.

26, Des Vaux Road, CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 12th March, 1909. [1]

A LING & CO.

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOOD STORE.

Photographic Goods of every Description in Stock.

Developing and Printing Undertaken.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1907. [144]

SINGON & CO.

IRON, STEEL, METAL AND HARDWARE MERCHANTS. Wholes and Retail Ironmongers Pig Iron & Foundry Coke Importers. General Storekeepers and Shipchangers. Nos. 35 & 37, EL LOONG STREET, (2nd Street, west of Canton Market) Telephone No. 515.

AUTOMATIC BROWNING

POCKET PISTOLS.

CALIBRE 7.65 mm.

With CHAMBER for 8 CARTRIDGES.

FIRING 3 SHOTS IN 2 SECONDS.

SIEMSEN & Co.

Hongkong, 6th March, 1907. [47]

NEW CARTRIDGES.

By popular English Manufacturers.

SMOKELESS POWDERS and CHILLER SHOTS. From No. 10 to 55SG. at \$5. \$7 and \$7.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES and AIR GUNS in Variety.

Inspection Invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co.

Hongkong, 26th October, 1906. [145]

TO LET

TO LET.

Apply—**SECRETARY.**

A. S. Watson & Co., Limited.

Hongkong, 23rd April, 1907. [102]

TO LET—FURNISHED.

NO. 25, CONDUIT ROAD (Clifton Gardens) from 1st of May, 1909.

Apply to—**H. BRODERSEN,**

Care of **THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. Ltd.**

King's Buildings.

Hongkong, 15th March, 1909. [468]

TO LET

TO LET FURNISHED, No. 7, Caine Road. Electric Light and Fans, from 1st of June for 7 months.

For further particulars apply to—**BULMAN & HERBLINGER,**

15 & 17, Connaught Road.

Hongkong, 3rd March, 1909. [403]

TO LET.

UNFURNISHED—Nos. 8 and 10, WYNDHAM STREET, containing 6 Large Rooms each. Can be let together or separately.

Apply to—**Messrs. PERCY SMITH & SETH,**

No. 5, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1909. [213]

TO LET.

GODOWNS, Nos. 95, 96 and 97, PRATA EAST.

Apply—**CHATER & MODY,**

Victoria Buildings.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1909. [264]

TO LET.

NO. 6, OBSERVATORY VILLAS,

Kowloon. Five-Roomed House; Electric Lights and Tennis Court.

"ERANEE BUNGALOW," Kowloon. A Small Garden attached. Moderate Rental.

Apply to—**ARRATTON V. APCAR & Co.,**

45, Wyndham Street.

Hongkong, 3rd March, 1909. [399]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in MOUNTAIN VIEW for one or two years.

Apply—**DENNYS & BOWLEY.**

Hongkong, 28th January, 1909. [219]

TO LET.

NOS. 2 & 3, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE,

facing the Park Road Ground.

6-ROOMED HOUSE furnished or unfurnished at the Park.

GLENSHIEL next to Plantation Road, Tram Station. Furnished 5 Rooms, for 5 months from 5th May, 1909.

C.M.S. PEAK BUNGALOW, furnished, Mount Kellett, from 1st April to end of June, 1909.

BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, Fine Shops, Offices and Dwelling Rooms.

DWELLING ROOMS and OFFICES in Queen's Road Central.

GODOWN in Duddell Street.

DELLIOS TERRACE HOUSES, ROBINSON ROAD.

Apply to—**LINSTEAD & DAVIS,**

3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, 12th March, 1909. [100]

TO LET.

OFFICES and ROOMS on the 1st and 2nd Floors of No. 14, Des Vaux Road Central, (formerly occupied by Messrs. SHAW, TOMES & Co.), Rental Low.

Apply to—**THE COMPAGNIE DEPARTEMENT,**

E. D. SASSOON & Co.,

Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 25th February, 1909. [105]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 5A, DUDDELL STREET.

Apply to—**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.**

Hongkong, 1st March, 1909. [98]

TO LET—FURNISHED.

"FUNG-SHUI," THE PRAK. To be let furnished for 8 months or longer.

Apply—**JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,**

Solicitors,

8, Des Vaux Road Central.

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1909. [110]

TO LET.

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

KOWLOON MARINE LOT 48, Yau-nai,

Area 85,200 square feet and with 255 feet Sea Frontage. Especially suited for Storage of Coal, Timber, &c.

Apply to—**HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE CO., LTD.**

Hongkong, 18th January, 1908. [103]

TO LET.

NOS. 3 & 5, LYEMOON VILLAS,

Kowloon. Electric Light installed.

Apply to—**LEO D'ALMADA & CASTRO,**

No. 10, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 3rd February, 1909. [272]

TO LET.

HOUSE in Wong Nei Chong Road.

A HOUSE in RIPON TERRACE,

No. 10, DES VEAUX ROAD CENTRAL, 4th floor.

OFFICES in YORK BUILDING,

GODOWNS in PRATA EAST, BLUE BUILDINGS and No. 15B, Des Vaux Road at the HONGKONG HOTEL.

FLATS in MORITON TERRACE.

Apply to—**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.**

Hongkong, 1st March, 1909. [97]

TO LET.

ROOMS in HOTEL MANSIONS, suitable for Offices or Chambers.

Apply to—**HENRY HUMPHREYS,**

Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, 11th November, 1908. [104]

STORAGE.

FOR COAL, TIMBER, &c.

BE LET, a Portion of MARINE LOT

NO. 48, NORTH POINT, Suitable

PURPOSE—EXTENSIVE WATER

ST. DEEP WATER.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND
STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their disposal in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon where each consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 18th inst., at 4 p.m., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Company's representative at an appointed hour. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWITT,

Superintendent,

Hongkong, 11th March, 1909.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"LIGHTNING,"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed at once, at Consignee's risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board after 4 p.m. of the 18th inst., will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense.

Consignees of Cargo from SINGAPORE and PENANG are requested to take IMMEDIATE delivery of their Goods from alongside, such cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignee's risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 16th March, 1909.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"PRINZ LUDWIG,"
having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Hongkong and Kowloon Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 19th inst., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on the 19th inst., at 3 p.m.

All Claims must reach us before the 23rd inst., or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

MELCHERS & Co.,

General Agents.

Hongkong, 12th March, 1909.

FROM EUROPE.

THE H.A.L. Steamship

"AMBRIA,"
Captain Deinat, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before To-day.

Any Cargo impeding their discharge will be landed at Consignee's risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, and stored at Consignee's risk and expense.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 20th March, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 19th inst., at 3 p.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE,

Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 13th March, 1909.

S.S. "CALEDONIAN."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES

MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London ex s.s. "Caledonia" and "Medoc" from Bordeaux ex s.s. "Vill de Dunkerque" in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risks into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. at Kowloon whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless intimation is received from the Consignees before requesting it to be landed here.

"Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining undelivered after MONDAY, the 22nd inst., at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 22nd inst., or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on MONDAY, the 22nd inst., at 3 p.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

P. DE CHAMPAGNE,

Agent.

Hongkong, 15th March, 1909.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

EAST ASIATIC COMPANY, LTD.

COPENHAGEN.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"TRANQUEBAR,"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 20th inst., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on 20th inst., at 9.30 a.m.

All claims must reach us before the 24th inst., or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

MELCHERS & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 13th March, 1909.

"MOGUL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

S.S. "LOTHIAN,"

FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND
STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 23rd inst., will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 16th April, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 23rd inst., at 3 p.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL & Co., LTD.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 16th March, 1909.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE
AND MOJI.

THE Steamship

"GREGORY APCAR,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 15th March, 1909.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "CRAIGVAR,"

FROM SEATTLE, WASH.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading as soon as possible.

Consignees of cargo will please take notice that before delivery can be obtained, they must sign an Average Bond, which is lying at the Office of the Undersigned and pay a Deposit of six pence (6d.) per Quarter sack of Flour for contribution to General Average.

Delivery Orders will then be granted in exchange for Bills of Lading against which Consignees are requested to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignee's risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

DODWELL & Co., Ltd.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 12th March, 1909.

BANK LINE LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "VICTORIC,"

FROM SEATTLE, VICTORIA, VAN-
COUVE, YOKOHAMA, MOJI
AND MANILA.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignee's risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

DODWELL & Co., Ltd.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 15th March, 1909.

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

THE BEE IN MEDICINE—WINTER POISONING OF CITY DWELLERS—SELF-TENDING SEASONS—A GIANT LOGIC BOMBER—A PLATINUM SUBSTITUTE—WARNING—THE SUPPERGOTTIE—MILK—PRECAUTION IN COLOR RECORDING—HOW RESISTANCE VARIES—BRINS TREES.

Whether bee-stings are an effective remedy for rheumatism, as has been so often asserted, seems to be a matter of widespread curiosity and uncertainty. Dr. A. Walker of Oxford University, has been lately collecting facts from physicians and others, and, in addition to popular reports, he has obtained some very precise evidence that bee poison really cures rheumatic pains. Perhaps the most conclusive report is that of Dr. Tere of Marburg, Styria. In twenty years this physician has used bee-stings in more than 700 cases, and has found that three or four operations give immunity to the pain and swelling from the stings, and that a single treatment may sometimes cure rheumatism, although old cases may require hundreds of stings. Believing that formic acid is the active agent, Dr. Lamarque has tried hypodermic injections of this substance on rheumatic patients with good results. As this theory does not seem to be conclusively established, however, Dr. Walker is inclined to attribute the curative action to a neutralizing of the rheumatic poison by some special toxin introduced by the bees.

The view has been advanced by a number of German physicians that most people in large cities pass the winter months in a state of chronic intoxication from carbonic oxide. J. P. Langlois, a French authority, is inclined to accept this theory, and sometimes as a hygienic practice of heating by hot-air stoves and the use of gas for lighting.

The acetylene-lighted buoys of the Swedish coast keep in action 70 days without removal of the single tubes of 50 liters of dissolved acetylene. Ingenious automatic lighting makes this possible. A bright reflecting surface and a black absorbing one give unequal expansion by daylight, thus closing a valve and shutting off the gas, but at night this action ceases, the valve opens, and the gas, automatically lighted, continues burning.

The new tunnel-boring machine of E.F. Terry of New York and O. S. Proctor of Denver is a kind of gigantic auger that chips its way through solid rock by means of pneumatic chisel-headed hammers. It is expected to prove capable of doing something like 200 times the work of an ordinary air drill, with one-tenth of the proportionate power, and a recent test indicated that an 8-foot tunnel could be driven through granite 72 lineal feet in 20 hours. The cost of removing 5000 cubic feet per day is estimated at \$300. The machine designed has an 8-foot drill head, with 25 hammers, which are arranged to cut in concentric overlapping circles, so that the rock will be chipped away over the entire face of the excavation. The rock fragments are caught in steel pockets and carried to the rear by a conveyor. The frame of the machine is mounted on two trucks the forward one of two wheels and the rear one of four, the latter running on a 22-inch gauge track, with a rack rail in the center. A spur gear meshing into the rack rail drives the whole machine forward. A compressed air engine on the rear truck turns the feed gear, another air engine on the forward part of the frame rotates the drill head, and air for the hammers is carried through the hollow driving-shaft. In making a tunnel of the usual size—say 15 or 20 feet—the 8-foot hole would be enlarged by the ordinary drilling and blasting.

Silindam, a new silicon carbide brought out in Germany, is a substitute for platinum for some heat-resisting and other apparatus. In a vacuum, silicon vaporizes at 1800 degrees to 1900° C., and the vapor unites with carbon to form silindam. The new material resists temperatures up to 1750 or 1800 degrees C. It is very hard, unattacked by acids in the cold or by chlorine, and may be enamelled or nickel-plated. A disadvantage is that it is destroyed by molten metals.

A curious and unexpected danger is made known by a case reported by a German doctor. A farmer was using artificial fertilizer, when a little was blown into his eye, but caused only a slight burning. In two days, however, the inflammation was very severe, the final result being a total loss of the eye.

A number of curious mental disorders or frenzies spread throughout Europe in the Middle Ages, beginning with St. Vitus's dance, which was named after a Sicilian youth who suffered martyrdom under Diocletian in 303. Dr. A. E. Shipley, the distinguished lecturer at Cambridge University, has decided that the British suffragettes are afflicted with the singular malady known as Taranism. This was at its greatest height in the seventeenth century, long after the disappearance of the St. Vitus's dance of Northern Europe, and severe cases were marked by howling, screaming and jumping, as well as by the persistent, monotonous and rhythmic utterance of a word or a short sentence. To this mania, like the others, females were much more liable than males. Another striking feature of Taranism was a strong preference for certain colours or combination of colours, and this peculiarity seems to identify positively the disorder affecting the suffragettes. The present outbreak seems to be the third within quite modern times.

The colorimeter of F. E. Ives is designed to show what proportions of the three primary colours must be mixed to give the colour measured, and it is these proportions, instead of the peculiar shade, that the observer notes. This gives a precise record or description of any mixed colour. For instance, white is an equal mixture, recorded as "red 100, green 100, blue 100."

DISCOVERIES IN BABYLONIA.

A paper on "Discoveries in Babylonia and the Neighbouring Lands" was read recently at a meeting of the Victoria Institute in London by Dr. Theophilus Pinches.

Dr. Pinches said the discoveries of the Germans on the site of Babylon practically made the city live once more. According to Delitzsch, it was a comparatively small city, not larger, in his opinion, than Diodorus or Nineveh. Unfortunately the remains of the Tower of Babel—that structure so renowned of old—had within recent years been cleared away to build the dam of the Hindiyeh Canal, and instead of a great monument the depression where its foundations were laid was now all that existed. The basement of the tower was square, and not as the pictures in old family Bibles and elsewhere showed, circular in form and tapering with a spiral until the tower was reached. According to Dr. Weisbach, the structure measured about 309ft. each way, and height was about the same. Though this was only a third of the height of the Eiffel Tower in Paris, it was still sufficiently imposing as a high monument. The lowest stage was much higher than any of the others, and the topmost stage was the upper temple or sanctuary of the god Bel or Mardoch, a hall of considerable size, 80ft. long, 70ft. broad, and 50 ft. high. Dr. Pinches then gave some account of the excavations of Americans, who, he said, had made some most successful researches in Babylonia. The site which they had more especially explored was Niffer, the ancient Nippur, a city which the Babylonians identified with the Calneh of the tenth chapter of Genesis, one of the first cities of Nimrod's (i.e. Mardoch's) kingdom. It contains the ruins of a great tower resembling that of Babylon. The antiquity of this town and temple was regarded by the Babylonians as being as great as that of the world itself. At the ruins of Bismaya, the ancient Adab, there is also a temple-tower, on the summit of which were found inscriptions of the reigns of Dugl (2750 B.C.) and Sur-Eagar (2300 B.C.). The deepest excavations at this spot revealed deposits of thrown pottery of graceful design, which Dr. E. J. Banks regarded as belonging to the most remote period of Babylonian civilization, namely, 4000 years ago or earlier. Another interesting discovery which was made was that of a structure supposed to be a crematory. Although the Babylonians burned their dead, ordinary burial was also practised, but instead of coffins the body was apparently encased in a large jar before interment. Professor Schlegel gave reproductions of some of the gigantic specimens of pottery which he found, in which the body was apparently inserted entirely.

THE SILVER MARKET.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., the well known London bullion brokers, state in a circular issued a month ago.

With the exception of a small amount required for India, the Bank of England obtained the whole of the arrivals of bar gold this week (amounting to £600,000) at the minimum price of 77s. 9d.

It is of interest that while in 1907 the United States of America imported £17,500,000 more gold than they exported, in 1908.

At the present time the interest of the silver market is centred in China. Recent upward improvements have caused much to demand from that quarter, whilst the large stock of silver in Shanghai and the "dull" position in London, at any rate so far as a part is concerned, is a menace when the market is off colour. As yet there are no indications of large shipments for Bombay for the 19th inst. (February). The very low price of silver in London is not as still, there is not the same inducement to hoard as when silver stood at two pence lower. The payment of old-age pensions is made necessarily in silver, and local post-offices are now compelled to keep themselves equipped with a larger stock of small change. By so doing silver coin is diverted into new channels, and for a time at least some increase of coin may be required, and the Mint coin more than would be otherwise wanted.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—

On the 17th at 11.20 a.m.—The barometer has fallen quickly in Japan, and risen considerably over Central China until the E. coast.

The depression lying near the Northern Loochoo yesterday, has progressed Eastwards and is situated this morning, between the S.E. coast of Japan and the Bonins.

The area of high pressure remains over the continent to the North of the Yangtze.

Gradients are rather steep along the China coast, and strong N. and N.E. winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel, and the N. part of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.17 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Hongkong & Neighbourhood. N.E. winds, strong; dull, some rain.

Formosa Channel. N.E. winds, strong to gale.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook. Same as No. 1.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan. Same as No. 2.

How to BE BEAUTIFUL—Keep your complexion, Mrs. Ellen's Creme Chamois, Lait Chamois and Special Skin Tonic and Poudre Chamois will enable you to do it. Her Specialities for the Skin are the study of a lifetime. A. S. Watson & Co. Ltd. Sole Agents.

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS. July to December, 1908. With Index. Price \$7.50.

On sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1909.

The Standard Cocoa of the World.

van Houten's

Acknowledged by experts and consumers to be without a rival for flavour and digestibility.

A COCOA YOU CAN ENJOY.

PREMIUM BONDS

WE are the largest Dealers in the world in these attractive securities.

WHAT ARE THESE BONDS?

They are high-class and absolutely safe securities, payable to bearer, issued by the various Governments and Municipalities of Europe; they are redeemable by periodical drawings, either with Cash Premiums varying from £40 to £40,000, or, at the very least, at their full nominal value.

EASY PAYMENTS.

We sell these Bonds singly or in combinations of the most advantageous ones, payable by convenient Monthly Instalments ranging from 15s. to £20.

Write for Handbook, sent post free.

MELVILLE, GLYN & Co., Bankers, 3, Rue de la Bourse, PARIS (France).

COSTLY FASHIONS.

BARBARIC LUXURY OF SPRING COSTUMES.

The Paris edition of the *Daily Mail* on the 17th ult. said:—

Despite the fact that Paris is in the grip of an Arctic temperature and an icy wind, the Rue de la Paix was this afternoon rendered impassable by the luxurious campes and electric broughams of fashionable women ordering gowns for the coming spring.

The leading Paris houses are overwhelmed with orders from England and America. Inquiries among the chief firms elicit the information that, richness both in material and trimmings will be the predominant note in the spring models. Gold, silver, diamonds, and other precious stones are to be used largely in trimming and embroideries. Materials will, in fact, be as costly and rare as possible.

Manufacturers are busy making silks, brocades, and soft satins which would excite the envy of an Oriental Sultan. This magnificence will naturally have the effect of raising prices. It will be impossible to obtain any dress of a fashionable make for less than £40, and the generous employment of golden trimmings will soon raise the price of an effective gown to £200 or more. There will, of course, be no limit to the price if genuine diamonds are insisted on.

The Empire gown is dead—killed by over-popularity and the desire for constant change. The 1909 spring corset will be unusually low and will reach for over the hips. This style has been created by Redfern, who is providing dresses made of soft rich materials, the corsage and long sleeves of which are a mass of beautiful embroidery in precious stones mingled with gold and silver thread, or in raised silk. Jewelled girdles will be worn loosely knotted in front.

Worth's are also showing their new models. Dresses from this house will be fuller and much wider at the bottom than hitherto. It is even asserted that we shall see skirts fourteen and fifteen yards in width, instead of two and a half yards of the present dimensions.

The "collante" or clinging style of the present moment is doomed. Tunes will be fuller and draped over the hips, so as to add to the effect of width. Paniers are beginning to make their appearance in evening gowns, as are also draperies caught up on both sides with jewelled cords.

The colours to be worn in the spring will be combinations of old tones and tender pastel shades. The favourite colour will be old gold. Other yellows will not be worn at all, but green and coral pink will be much in favour.

AS SUPPLIED TO THE HOUSE OF LORDS AND HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THORNE'S OLD VAT

PER CASE

THIS VAT WAS STARTED BY THE LATE ROBERT THORNE OF SALISBURY AND HAS BEEN SOLD SINCE 1851.

SCOTCH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS IN

HONG KONG, CHINA & MANILLA.

A. S. WATSON & Co., LTD.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL
PILLS

A French Remedy for all irregularities. Thousands of ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house to deal with any irregularity of the system. A lady does not know how to do without them. These pills are the only ones that do not cause any pain on the skin or produce nausea.

MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

BETTER THAN COPAIBA

MATICO

GRIMAULT & Co. CHEMISTS, PARIS

Renowned Physicians prescribe Grimault's Matico as the most active and at the same time the most innocuous remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Discharges. The Capsules, unlike Copiba, do not cause any pain on the skin or produce nausea.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k," nearest Hongkong "h" midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS.

1 From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2 From Harbour Master's to Siak Pier. 3 From Siak Pier to Naval Yard. 4 From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & NO.	BIRTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON &c. via USUAL PORTS OF CALL...	MACEDONIA	Brit. str.	—	C. D. Bennett	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 29th inst. at Noon.
LONDON & ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, &c.	PALAWAN	Brit. str.	—	C. R. Longdon, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 24th inst.
LONDON, & ANTWERP	FLEETBURN	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	About 24th inst.
LONDON & HULL	GLENNY	Brit. str.	—	T. Darke	MOGGERSON BROS. & GOW	On 29th inst.
ROTTERDAM, BREMEN & HAMBURG, &c.	DORTMUND	Ger. str.	k. w.	Malchow	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 23rd inst.
ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG, via STRAITS, &c.	NICOMEDIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Müller	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 28th April.
HAVRE & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	JALYRIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Kotze	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 8th April.
HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG, &c.	AMBRIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Delaat	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 22nd April.
MARSEILLES, &c. via PORTS OF CALL	NEBA	Fr. str.	—	—	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 30th inst., at 1 P.M.
MARSEILLES & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	SPEDIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Griesenbr.	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 31st inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, &c.	INABA MARU	Jap. str.	—	R. Takada	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 31st inst. at D'light
MARSEILLES, HAVRE, COPENHAGEN, &c.	CATHAY	Brit. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & Co.	About 16th inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	GLANORANGSHIRE	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	About 16th April.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, &c.	HUGH MARU	Jap. str.	—	F. E. Cops	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 14th April, at D'light
MARSEILLES, HAVRE & HAMBURG, &c.	BRIGAVIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Schwinghammer	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	About 7th April.
GENOA, MARSEILLES, LONDON, & ANTWERP, &c.	ATSUTA MARU	Jap. str.	—	W. Thompson	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 14th April.
CALLOA, ILOILO, &c. via JAPAN PORTS, &c.	AMERICA MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 24th inst. at Noon.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERA, GIBRALTAR, &c.	KLEIST	Ger. str.	—	Kud, Meyer	MELCHERS & Co.	On 24th inst.
TRIESTE, &c. via SINGAPORE, &c.	VORWARTS	Aus. str.	—	B. Bednars	SANDER, WIELER & Co.	To-day.
NEW YORK	ALBENGA	Ger. str.	—	Lorenson	CA. LOWRY & Co.	On 7th April.
NEW YORK	NORMAN PRINCE	Brit. str.	—	—	ARMHOLD, KAHN & Co.	About 20th April.
BOSTON & NEW YORK	DADEEN CASTLE	Unit. str.	—	—	DOODWELL & Co., LTD.	On 11th May, at Noon.
YANCOOVER via SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c.	MONTREAL	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 10th April, at 7 A.M.
YANCOOVER via SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c.	EMPEROR OF JAPAN	Brit. str.	2 m.	—	DOODWELL & Co., LTD.	To-morrow.
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA via JAPAN, &c.	GYMERIC	Jap. str.	—	J. C. A. Hall	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 30th inst. at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via SHANGHAI, &c.	TANGO MARU	Jap. str.	—	K. Kawara	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 13th April, at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	NIRKO MARU	Jap. str.	—	S. Ishikawa	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	EMPEROR WILHELM	Ger. str.	—	N. Yagi	MELCHERS & Co.	On 25th inst., at 5 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via TIMOR, PORT DARWIN	KUMANO MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	P. T. Helms	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.	On 31st inst. at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.	—	N. Mathieson	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 18th April, at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	KANAGAWA MARU	Jap. str.	—	G. W. Eddy	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 8th April, at 4 P.M.
Kobe & YOKOHAMA	KAWATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	N. Ohno	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 20th inst. at D'light
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	TAJIBOAS	Dut. str.	—	T. Sekine	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 14th April, at D'light
JAPAN	KWEIYANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	Zwart	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	Quick despatch.
NEWCHOW	MUCHOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	Dowson	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at 4 P.M.
TIENTSIN via WEIHAIWEI & CHEFOO	CHIEPENG	Brit. str.	1 m.	E. Forayth	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	To-morrow, at 10 A.M.
CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	KUICHOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	F. Mosley	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 23rd inst. at 4 P.M.
TSINGTAU, WEIHAIWEI, & CHEFOO	HANTAU	Brit. str.	1 m.	G. Hooker	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 20th inst. at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	TRANQUER	Dut. str.	—	H. Trowbridge	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at Noon.
SHANGHAI	HANGSANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	A. E. Sandbach	MELCHERS & Co.	Middle of March.
SHANGHAI	LIKIAN	Brit. str.	—	Williams	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	To-day, at Noon.
SHANGHAI	KOANG	Jap. str.	—	K. Sato	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YACORFU MARU	Aus. str.	—	Cobol	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-morrow.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	DELHI	Brit. str.	—	J. D. Andrews, R.N.R.	SANDER, WIELER & Co.	To-morrow, P.M.
SHANGHAI	KWONGSANG	Ger. str.	—	F. Wheeler	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 19th inst.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	BRIGAVIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Schwinghammer	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 22nd inst. at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	ASHU	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 23rd inst.
SHANGHAI	FOOKSANG	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 21st inst. at D'light
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	WONGANG	Brit. str.	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 23rd inst. at Noon.	
SHANGHAI	GOEBEN	Ger. str.	1 m.	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 24th inst. at 4 P.M.	
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHINKU					

THE Steamship
"ALBENGA"
Captain Lorenzen, will be despatched as at
TO-DAY, the 18th March.
For Freight apply to
CARLOWITZ & Co
Agents.
Hongkong, 25th February, 1900. [37]
FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND
CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship
"FLINTSHIRE,"
will be despatched as above on or
the 26th March, 1909.
For Freight or Passage apply
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 24th February, 1909.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
—**MELCHERS & Co.,**
GENERAL AGENTS HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 15th March, 1909. 5

FOR		STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA ...	}	"ERNEST SIMONS" Capt. Girard	On 29th March, P.M.
MARSEILLES VIA PORTS		"NERA" Capt. Martin	On 30th March, 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA ...	}	"TOKIN" Capt. Charonnel	On 12th April, P.M.
MARSEILLES VIA PORTS		"CALEDONIE" Capt. Bruno	On 15th April, 1 P.M.

Transshipping on the Co.'s Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levante, Constantinople and Black Sea. Through Tickets to London, via Paris, from £27 10s. up to £71 10s. 20 hours Railway from Marseilles to London. Interpreters meet Passengers on their arrival in Marseilles.

For Further Particulars, apply to—

P. DE CHAMPMORIN, AGENT,
 Hongkong, 17th March, 1909. Queen's Building. 2

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